The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. HARBOUR, Editor and Proprietor. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SMETHPORT, PA.,

Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to their care.

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Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.,

Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

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Will attend to all calls in the profession.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BINGHAM ESTATE.

ROBT. H. ROSE

Is authorized to receive moneys for me; also to hand over to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.

ROBT. H. BINGHAM,
Administrator of the Estate of
Baltimore Dec. 24, 1874.

New Cabinet Shop

The undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that he has removed his Cabinet Shop to the shop above the old stand, on Water Street, where he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply to sell at lower rates than ever.

Furniture, Picture Frames, &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1875.

After the Tornado.

Last are the earth was calm, the heavens were clear,
A peaceful glory crowned the waning year,
And joyful distant mountain's hoary crest
The semblance of a silvery robe did wear,
Dyed through with moon-wrought tinges far and near
Wood, rivulet, field—all nature's face—impressed
The haunting presence of enchanted rest.
One twilight star above like a blissful tear.
Unshed. But now, what ravage in a night!
Yon mountain-height fades in its dead-gray pall,
The prostrate wood lies smirched with rain and mire
Through the shorn fields the brook whirls, wild and white,
While o'er the turbulent waste, and wood-land fall,
Glares the red sunrise, barred with mists of ire.

MY FIRST LOVE.

I was a young simpleton, just sixteen, the sole idol and comfort of an over-fond mother. We lived all alone in a neat little villa at Shepherd's Bush; and mother was bent upon making a great man of me. She confidently believed that I possessed any amount of undeveloped talent, and denied herself a thousand little comforts in order to secure for me the advantages necessary to bring it into action.

I shared her belief then; and when my miserable poor and my sentimental course both culminated at once, I thought my fortune made. As a matter of course, the next step to be taken was matrimony. By way of beginning, I set myself to work to get up a poem, to be dedicated to the fair one of my choice, Miss Jessie Weaver. At last it was finished, and elaborately copied on scented, rose-colored paper. There were some five dozen verses, I think, containing exactly sufficient, and morbid moderately, sufficient to stock a regiment of ordinary novels.

I sent the poem to Jessie, with no doubt about its reception. I held the highest opinion of her good sense to believe, for an instant, that she would fail to appreciate it, and she didn't, as her gay laugh and dancing eyes attested at our next meeting.

"You'll be famous by-and-bye, Charley," she called after me, over the garden gate, "a second Byron."

There was a gay ruby brooch on exhibition in one of the shop-windows at Notting Hill, and on this I had set my heart, but the price was five guineas. How should I ever manage to get it? I made known my desires and intentions to mother on my return home. She looked serious and thoughtful for a moment, then she arose, and going to the corner cupboard, took down the blue china bowl, in which she kept her money. I can see her now, with her slight figure and pale face, as she stood in the glow of the firelight, counting over the heaps of silver pieces she had poured upon the table.

"Only five guineas," she said, with a suppressed sigh, as she returned the surplus three or four half-crowns to the bowl; "but take it, my boy, and welcome."

I took it, and bought the brooch for Jessie.

"Isn't it splendid, mother?" I said, a few evenings after, as I was giving the finishing touches to my toilette, preparatory to the all important visit.

"She'll be sure to take it, won't she?"

"To be sure she will, my boy," she replied, busily fluttering round me, polishing the bright brass buttons on my blue cloth coat with the corner of her apron, and tweaking my hair over her thin fingers. "And she'll take you, too, if she's not devoid of appreciation."

My heart trembled with gratified vanity as I put the glittering toy in my pocket, and started. She kissed me out, and then down to the garden gate.

"Good-bye, my boy," she called, as I hurried through.

Something in her voice made me look back, and I noticed that her face had a strange, white look, and her eyes were running over.

"What is it, mother?" I asked, turning and taking her hand.

"Nothing—nothing at all, my dear. Only this new joy won't make you quite forget me, will it, Charley?"

"Oh, mother, no," I cried, throwing my arms round her neck, and kissing her white cheeks. "I shall never love any one else in life but you."

"My darling, my pride," she murmured. "No other mother ever had such a son—you never called me a mother. Good-bye, darling. I'll be glad of a visit to-morrow. Good-bye!"

"Good-bye, my boy."

I left her standing there in the autumn dusk, and went on to Major Weaver's. The fates were propitious. I found Jessie alone in the parlor, singing to her guitar.

"Is you, Charley," she said carelessly, as I entered. "There, sit down while I finish my song, for I was in a fever of impatience. To this day I have no idea of what she sang; but the moment she finished I was at her side.

"Jessie," I said, unfolding the scented paper that contained the brooch, "here's a present I've brought you, and—"

But she cut short my gratification, which I had "cut and dried" weeks beforehand, with a scream of delight.

"For me, Charley!" she cried, as the glittering toy flashed on her sight; "'tis the very thing I wanted. You dear, darling boy—how shall I ever thank you?" she added, seizing me round the neck, she gave me a hearty kiss.

The touch of her red lips fired my blood like wine, and set my brain in a whirl of excitement. In a breath I was on my knees before her, pouring out my love, and the hopes I had cherished, a fearful accents. At first she stood amazed; then, as the full sense of what I was saying dawned upon her, she broke into a gay laugh.

"Oh, Charley! you silly, silly boy!" she cried, "you are too amusing. I gave you credit for more sense than this. Get up, child, and stop this foolish nonsense. I'm to be married in six weeks to Sir Walter Dunbar."

What I said or did, how I got out of the house, I never know. I found myself in the meadows, making my way towards the canal. A dull pain throbbed through both heart and brain, and one strong, irresistible impulse impelled me on. My mother's loving watchfulness had hitherto kept my life from all care and sorrow, and I shrank from pain, and only thought of ridding myself of it.

The great autumn moon was up as I reached the bank, pouring down her silver splendor on the water. I sat down beneath the shadow of a drooping willow, listening to the moaning rustle of the branches overhead. Kensal Green cemetery was clearly visible. A solitary bird, a nightingale, perhaps, sang mournfully from a neighboring thicket. All these sights and sounds were so familiar to my own identity; and I felt an infinite pity for myself, looking upon and listening to them for the last time—for the last time it surely was; after the cruel blow I had received, life was out of the question. One plunge into those dark waters would end all! And then, when Jessie heard of my sad fate, she would repent of what she had done, and love me when it was too late. I even fancied how my funeral would be conducted, at that very cemetery, after my body was found; and actually suffered a good deal from fear that there would not be an appropriate epitaph written for my tombstone. If I had only had a scrap of paper and a pencil, I should have composed and left one myself, but not having these requisites, I had to resign myself to my fate.

Divesting myself of the new blue cloth coat, and hanging it very carefully and conspicuously on the branch of a tree, I prepared to make the fatal plunge. But at that instant my mother's face, full of beseeching love, seemed looking up from the moonlit waters. A keen pang shot through my heart. How would she bear my loss, she who had always loved me so? I could not do this deed without even bidding her farewell—I could not break my mother's heart! Snatching down my coat, I struck across the fields at a rapid pace. At the ville gate I paused, chilled to the very soul by a feeling of awe and dread. The moonlight streamed down. There sat my mother in her great armchair, I could see her white face plainly. I opened the gate, and went up the gravel walk with suppressed steps. She might be asleep, I thought—and she was, that quiet, dreamless sleep that knows no waking. She was dead.

Two or three days after her funeral, our old parish clergyman came down to see me.

"Well, Charley, my lad," he said, after a few moments' comforting conversation, "what do you propose doing in the way of a profession?"

"I am undecided, sir. I haven't thought much about it. I've been writing a good deal of late, and I thought, perhaps"—

But he cut me short by a gesture.

"No, my lad, no! Give that up; literature isn't your vocation. Go into a trade."

I was cut to the very heart, but, somehow, his words stuck to me. The more I thought of them, the more I was convinced of their sense; and after awhile I made up my mind to take his advice. I threw away my pens and paper, and bought a small mercantile business. It was a tedious life; yet I soon grew to love it. Twenty years after I found myself a rich man, the proprietor of the Walnut Hill estate.

I had ample means, so I gratified my love for travel. I wandered all over Europe, launched my bark upon the waters of the Nile, and sat beneath the shadow of the Pyramids; returning home again, sun-burned and foot-sore, with a weary, loveless heart. I shut myself up, having no intercourse with my fellow men, and regarding woman-kind with a bitter feeling of hate and distrust.

One sunny, autumn afternoon—I have a vivid remembrance of it, even to this day, it was early in October, and the sunlight, streaming down upon the great walnut trees in front of my dwelling, and glinting through the downy chestnut leaves, seemed to have a peculiar young and brightness of its own, a little sunbeam, watching, by turns, the blue smoke curling up from my meerschaum, and the busy village folks down below me. There was a fair, or something of the kind, on foot, and an unusual bustle prevailed.

After I while, I noticed a trim, gallant figure, wearing a brown robe, and a pretty little hat, coming up from the town in the direction of Walnut Hill. I watched her with a feeling of interest in spite of myself; and when she actually turned into the lane that led up to my door, I felt my heart palpitating like a boy's. Could it be possible that any woman would have the audacity to force herself into my house—to beard the lion in his den?

On she came, her brown veil and streaming ribbons fluttering in the wind, her little boots beating a brisk tattoo on the gravel. I lay quite still till she passed me, then rising on my elbow, I watched her covertly. On she went, straight up to my house, up the front steps, and then, bang! went the knocker. I heard the door open, and knowing that she had been admitted, I rose, and summoned up myself, thoroughly vexed at the tremulous eagerness I felt to know who and what she was. She rose from her seat as I entered, saluting me with a pretty little bow.

"Excuse me, sir," she said; "but you are Mr. Charles Trowbridge, I believe, and I am Jessie Dunbar."

The silvery voice, the familiar face, the name, and some glittering ornament in her bosom, all struck me at one and the same moment. I felt my head spinning round like a top; but I managed to ask her to be seated again, and as she complied, I satisfied myself in regard to the ornament she wore. It was my ruby brooch, the one for which I had given the savings of poor mother, I could have sworn to that. What could it mean?

"We are holding a fancy fair, Mr. Trowbridge," she began, "for the benefit of the Queer Fellows' orphans; every one is giving us something, and I've come up to see if you won't help us. You will, I am sure."

"No," I answered, summing a sternness I did not feel; "'tis a principle with me never to encourage such institutions."

"Sir," patting her dainty foot impatiently against the carpet, "not encourage feeding the orphans of dead Queer Fellows! Do you mean that?"

Her clear, dove-like eyes embarrassed me with their steady gaze. I arose, and took out my pocket-book.

"How much shall I give you, Miss Dunbar?"

"What you can afford, sir."

I handed her a fifty-pound note. Her eyes gladdened as they fairly dazzled me.

"Oh, Mr Trowbridge!" she cried, "I did not expect this. You are so good, so generous!"

She took out a delicate little purse, and crammed it in; then she turned to go.

"Good-bye, Mr. Trowbridge," she said, pausing in the doorway, and holding out her hand. "I thank you very much, indeed; but won't you come down to the fair to-morrow evening? Please do, Mr. Trowbridge!"

I did not promise her, but I went, nevertheless, and, after the fair was over, I attended Jessie home. My old sweetheart, Lady Dunbar, grown into a buxom matron, met me in the hall.

"At last, Charley," she said, grasping both my hands, "but you've been an unfriendly old curmudgeon all these years, and we may thank Jessie for luring you out of your den, I suppose. She won her bet by it, too. You see, the girls were all here laying plans for the fair, and they got talking about you; and young Mr. Smyler offered to bet five pounds that none of them had the courage to go up to Walnut Hill and ask you for a donation. But Jessie made the venture; and now that you have come out of your seclusion, do be sociable, Charley, for the sake of our old friendship."

I took her at her word. Almost every evening after that found me at Sir Walter Dunbar's pleasant home. And one spring night, when the air was sweet with balm, and the moonlight soft and mellow, and the great apple tree beneath which we sat was white with fragrant bloom, I made the same proposal to Jessie that I had made to her mother twenty years before, not on my knees, however, but sitting by her side, with her little hand in mine.

"I loved your mother years ago, Jessie," I said; "but I was a silly boy then. I am a man now, and I love you as no man ever loved but once. Do you think you can be my wife?"

"I think I can, Mr. Trowbridge," she answered, simply; "and I'll do my best to make you a good one. I've thought of you a great deal, all my life, and loved you, I believe, ever before I ever knew you. Nannie used to tell me about you when I was a little girl; and I always thought it was wrong in her to take your name and your brooch, and then laugh at you, though, of course, it was right for her to like papa. But I've always felt very sorry for you; it must have been terrible when you went home and found your mother dead. I've got the poem and the ruby brooch, you gave mamma; and I am very glad you love me so much, Mr. Trowbridge. Yes, I'll be your wife, and I'll try to make your life so happy that you'll never remember the sorrowful past."

So I married the daughter of my old sweetheart; and there she sits in the great armchair, before the blazing fire; and that little thing on her lap is my son and heir, Charles Trowbridge, Jr. And it seems to myself, Charles Trowbridge, Sr., I am the happiest man that ever the sun shines on.

A cow in Michigan lost, three inches of her tongue in a peculiar manner last week. She was hitched on the barn floor, facing a stall containing a horse, and while trying to lap salt through a crack in the manger, the horse caught her tongue and bit it off.

About Schoolhouses.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* makes a vigorous protest against the prevailing methods of warming and ventilating schoolhouses in that section, and his remarks will apply to many sections of the country. He writes: Nine-tenths of the common district schoolhouses of New England, where all our children get the first rudiments, consist of one smallish room, with two windows on each of three sides; on the other side an outside door; near the door a big cast-iron box stove, a regular wood eater; back of the stove, in the corner, the teacher's desk, which, when the stove is red hot—as it has to be to keep the frigid zone of the back seats at anything like habitable warmth—is like a furnace. The hard benches and inconvenient desks take up two-thirds of the room opposite the door. The back seats, which are occupied by the older pupils, are built against the wall. Just imagine a delicate girl of twelve or fourteen sitting through a winter with her back leaning against the cold, frosty dampness of a plastered wall, or, worse, against a window through whose numerous cracks and crevices the cold air is pouring upon her unprotected head and neck. She goes on the floor to her classes, gets heated from the stove, returns to her seat to cool off, day after day, until illness keeps her at home; at the close of the term and for years, probably, she is a fit subject for the writers on "Sex in Education" to theorize upon. Driven from the desk by the heat, the teacher stays on the floor from necessity, and when so warm that it is no longer endurable lets down a window, which exposes some of the scholars to a draught, or opens the door, thereby freezing the feet of others. We say freezing advisedly, having known of instances where heels and toes have been frozen sitting in a schoolroom. In one instance, during the present winter, a visitor entered a schoolroom to find the stove red hot, the air all consumed, every scholar but one lying down, and the teacher pale and almost breathless. A week later, the teacher and several of the pupils were ill of fevers. Nearly every day we see accounts of schools broken up by the illness of teacher or pupils, and if we look to the real root of the matter, we shall find that two-thirds of the prevailing influenzas, colds, and inflamed throats are contracted in our ill-ventilated, ill-arranged schoolhouses. Something has got to be done about it, or there will be no children and young people left to theorize upon.

Pay of New York Bank Officials.

The cashier of a New York bank, says a correspondent, receives from $5,000 to $8,000, but the office of president is often considered honorary. This is but another term to express the facility for filling one's purse furnished by such a gratuitous berth. Any bank president who improves his opportunity may make the office worth $10,000 a year. The paying teller receives from $2,500 to $4,000. It is useless to place him lower than this, because he will steal enough to make up the difference. The receiving teller should receive the same pay for a similar reason. Some of these receiving tellers eke out their salary by serving at the ticket offices of our theaters. They are good judges of money, and as at such places counterfeit currency is offered, their services are of value. A North river grocer, who dealt at a certain bank and knew the receiving teller intimately, once went to the theater and was astonished to see his friend stationed in the ticket office. He then learned that for two years the man had gone from the bank to the theater and spent an hour in this service before going home. The fee for that hour paid his house rent. Bookkeepers receive $1,500, which is no more than enough to support a bachelor. No man can think of casting up his household goods on such a pittance and there is a continued rush to obtain bank appointments. Every director has his list of applicants and for every prospective vacancy there are a hundred candidates. In London superannuated clerks are pensioned. This should also be the rule in New York city, but, on the contrary, a worn out clerk is turned away to take his chance. The only exception that I have ever known was that of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. When their treasurer, Isaac N. Seymour, retired, after a term of service which lasted more than a third of a century, an annuity of $2,000 was granted him and was continued until his death.

Tree Culture.

Tree culture in the United States is becoming quite extensive. Under the act of Congress offering one hundred and sixty acres of land to any person who would plant forty acres of them to trees and cultivate them for eight years, about 1,100 persons, it is stated, had taken up 170,000 acres of land in Minnesota, up to January. By the effort of the State and private and associated effort, it is estimated that 20,000,000 trees are now growing in Minnesota, besides those planted under the Congressional act. A report on the subject says that the cost of planting and cultivation is marvelously small, in many cases not exceeding from two to five cents a tree. The artificial culture of trees is coming more and more in vogue in California, and the demand for young trees to set out, this spring, is said to be very large.

Interviewing a Burglar.

The "interviewers" of city journals sometimes go to great lengths in their work. One of them has been interviewing a burglar, and the burglar tells him that there is always an outside "party" who "puts up the job," as they term it, when they propose a burglary. This individual is invariably a person who is apparently strictly honest, and has free access to the premises to be robbed. He informs himself thoroughly as to the property to be obtained, and makes a careful diagram of the building, so that the burglars may know precisely where to find the goods, the stairways, counters, tables, chairs, or whatever other obstructions there may be. This having been done, this person then proceeds to select his burglars to do the work; for he is careful to keep the job from first to last completely under his own control. Usually he takes two, and the three partners share alike in the proceeds of the affair. Sometimes the job is of such dimensions that more operators are required, but however many there may be there is always an equal division of the spoils.

The reporter continues: There was one point on which I had long been curious. I desired to know whether it was safest when locking an interior door to take the key out or leave it in. My burglar gave me the unwelcome intelligence that it did not make the least difference, for in either case the thieves would get in. If the key were in the lock they would take hold of it from the outside with a pair of nippers and turn the bolt without trouble; if the key were not in the lock all they had to do was to insert a skeleton key, and they almost invariably in either case effected an entrance with the greatest ease. The thief affected the greatest contempt for locks of all kinds, but he had a very different feeling in regard to bolts. Any door bolted by inside bolts is usually invulnerable, especially if it is a bedroom door, for it can only be opened by being pried open by a jimmy, and the chances of awakening the inmate of the room by such a proceeding are too great to be taken by any sensible burglar. In warehouses where it is known that no one is sleeping inside, doors are very often pried open, just as safes are blown open with gunpowder, or broken to pieces with chisels and mallets. Speaking of these articles, I happened to say something about burglar-proof safes, but my burglar laughed derisively, and said, "There ain't no such thing in the world," which will hardly be pleasant information for those unfortunates who are burdened with valuables and are obliged to keep them in these receptacles. My burglar, however, qualified his remarks by adding that it often required considerable time to "crack a jug"—by which he meant a safe—and that in many cases it was impossible to get this required time. "But give time," said he, "and they'll crack any 'jug' on earth." Remembering the Ocean Bank burglary and some other notable affairs, I was fully prepared to admit the truth of his remark.

The Result of It.

Twenty clerks in a store, twenty hands in a printing office, twenty apprentices in a ship-yard, twenty young men in a village—all want to get along in the world and expect to do so. One of the clerks will become a partner, and make a fortune; one of the compositors will own a newspaper, and become an influential citizen; one of the apprentices will become a master builder; one of the young villagers will get a handsome farm, and live like a patriarch—but which is the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the rule of three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives cleanly and purely, who devotes his leisure to the acquisition of knowledge, who gains friends by deserving them, and who saves his spare money. There are some ways to fortune shorter than this old, dusty highway; but the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and serene old age, all go in this hard, dirty road.

Patching Boys' Clothes.

A motherly woman writing in the *Christian Monitor* declares that she fully agrees with any thoughtful woman who spares her boys the humiliation of wearing great round or triangular patches, when her own skill and a generous supply of pieces make the rescated pants look almost as well as new ones. May they hold her in grateful remembrance, long after they shall have outlived the era of torn trousers. She suggests that when pants need repairing over the knee, it is a good way to rip the seams each side of the worn part, cut it out, and insert a new piece, pressing it nicely before closing the side seams again. Neither boy nor man need be ashamed to wear garments neatly patched if it be necessary, and every girl should be taught that mending well is an essential part of domestic economy.

Reaching the annals of cold weather to find if possible a colder winter than the past, some penman has found several rather marvelous statements concerning the winter of 1741. Not the least of these is one that Francis Lewis, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, drove his horse the whole length of Long Island sound on the ice.

Love in Cuba.

When young Mr. Goodman was asked, on his return from Cuba, what he had wonderful to relate, he was sure to say, after a sentence or two, "Mighty pretty girls in Havana!" He had been specially interested in the home-circles of Cuba, but came to the conclusion that he did not like the way love is made in the tropics.

Fair Cachita was not quite as white as the *poudre de riz* on her cheeks and bosom, but she had the blackest eyes, eyebrows, eyelashes, and hair. His love for her was very great, but the demonstration of it was beset with difficulties. Cuban good society does not permit the friends of a house to call on the daughters only, and to sit with them alone in the parlor. Everything has to be done *en famille*, or at least in the presence of an elderly lady. But handsqueezing before mamma, or before some other person specially commissioned to watch every pressure of love, is, according to the testimony of all possessing some experience in it, a little awkward, and not very reliable. Cachita and he were of the same opinion, and they decided to do a large part of it while she was sitting at the window. Cuban windows, you know, are made air-tight with panes of glass, but are mere openings in the walls, protected by iron bars, and hung with curtains. Cachita could in all propriety sit at one, and watch and talk to the passers by, and, when no one was in the street, stretch out her hand for a squeeze, and press her face to the bars for a kiss.

Matters were quite pleasant so far, but they could not rest here, and where they would lead to was hard to tell. Cuba papas, you know, still claim the patriarchal privilege of determining who shall be their sons-in-law, and Cuban social customs are arranged in a manner that the dictates of the young ladies' fancy do not often butt against those issued by the paternal authorities. The supervision exercised at home over the course of affection is not broken even by a short call on the next door neighbor, or by going to mass in an out-of-the-way church, or by a promenade, or by going out "shopping." Cachita is always accompanied by an elderly lady friend or relative, or by a couple of black attendants; and, as regards "shopping," that is done by the servants, or, if need be, by the gentleman of the house. By this means Cachita would not have formed, under ordinary circumstances, an attachment that her papa felt bound to unloose; but Young America, not overweighted with respect for the old rules of propriety, managed to jump the walls of partition, and she could not do otherwise than lift him up to her heart.

Papa, becoming informed of the unusually frequent chit-chats of the young people at the barred window, and having already planned the annexation of a large coffee-plantation to the family estate through the intervention of his daughter, quietly removes Cachita to one of his sugar-estates some distance from town.

Having arrived at this point of the story, we may as well consider it a full stop. The last act is only a sort of transformation-scene. Cachita ceases to be a *senorita*, and becomes a Senora. Something, but not Goodman. He leaves the island a bachelor, and the next moonlight night, when walking with his future wife leaning on his arm, and the Great Bear grinning down upon him, he thanks his stars that have saved him from a great delusion. Marriage is always a delusion, greater to the man than to the woman, and greatest with a foreigner. North America is the paradise of Cuban ladies, and Cachita would have done any thing to get there.

Another Ship Canal.

The old project of making a ship canal across Cape Cod, a New York paper says, is making vigorous discussions at Boston, the Legislature having recently granted an extension of time to the company in which to complete the work, and several New York capitalists having promised to assist the Boston men concerned in the enterprise. The company has a nominal capital of $1,000,000. They want to begin operations within a year, and, if they do, the contract constructing the canal will be given to European parties. The entire cost would be nearly $3,000,000. The valley through which the canal is to pass is north of the town of Sandwich, and extends from shore to shore about seven and three-quarter miles, and in a direct line from the waters of Buzzard's bay to those of Barnstable bay, about six and seven-eighths miles, the general direction of the course being northeast and southeast. The canal is intended for tow boats and barges, but would also be of sufficient capacity for all vessels now engaged in the coasting trade around the cape. It is claimed that the canal would reduce the distance by the Vineyard sound route nearly eighty miles, and fully one hundred and forty miles by the outside route around "Fishing Bip."

A Regular Deserter.—In one of the English military prisons there is a man who has deserted eight times. He could neither live out of the army nor in it. Every time he deserted he enlisted in some other regiment—except once that he took to the water and became a marine. Whenever he found desertion monotonous he surrendered himself to some one of his former regiments and accepted the punishment.

The M'Kean Miner

E. F. Kinsley - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1875.

What Has It Done?

Now that the Legislature of 1875 has adjourned, and the members returned to their homes, and lost to the public gaze, it may be well to examine a little the work of the session. Some ninety-five bills in all were passed, and the list, when summed, presents the most beggarly array of legislation ever witnessed before. Deduct the appropriation bills, some thirteen in all, five bills to pay the Sergeant-at-Arms for serving writs for special elections, some fifteen or twenty bills repealing local laws, and a miscellaneous lot of joint resolutions for investigations, printing Smith's Hand-Book, the Geological Survey report, the State Agricultural report, and there is precious little left. There are not, in the whole lot of ninety five, over half a dozen of any general import, and they are not very material, or they would not have been passed. It is conceded by all who have given any attention to the proceedings of the late Legislature, that so far as any really important legislation is concerned, its session has been a complete failure. Many important bills were matured in the Senate, but they were suffered to die in the House of the House. The calendar of bills in the House on the last day of the session embraced at least fifty bills of importance, yet the day was consumed in disgraceful wrangling, and nothing was done. The Senate finished its work in a faithful, businesslike manner. The Democratic House has been a complete and perfect failure. It has not completed a single one of the many objects it undertook, or promised to undertake, and has failed to redeem a single one of the pledges made on its behalf. It was going to investigate fearlessly; reduce the number of officers; cut down salaries; and show a grand example of fearlessness and sturdy reform. Its attempt at investigation has failed; it has not reduced salaries, in a single instance, nor has it tried to do so; and it has lifted every office it could get its grasp on, instead of endeavoring to reduce the number of offices. It has been a noisy, turbulent and a disgracefully rowdy establishment from the start. Its very existence has been a reproach to the State, and while its capacity for mischief has not been equal to its will, its ability to do anything good or right has been of the most limited description. One such demoralizing example is enough to blot the history of a century. We hope and trust that the lesson this session teaches will not be lost upon the Republicans of the State who were accessories to the offense of these men. They were in part elected by Republican votes—by Republicans who stepped out of the party lines to effect reform, and sought it in the Democracy. The Republican nominations were in many instances bad ones, a fact for which Republicans themselves were to blame, and they compounded their felony by supporting still worse ones on the other side. Now that their boomerang has knocked over the party, rebounded on the State, and recoiled on themselves, perhaps Republicans may have learned that the only way to reform is by beginning within the party lines. As Mr. Greeley would say, the way to reform is to reform.

Some of the Democratic papers in the Fourteenth Congressional district seem to be dissatisfied with the Hon. Sobieski Ross, of Potter county, because he was not among the balloting members. The mistake many people make is that these members of Congress are not of much account unless the ballots are full of the many things which they have said. We are altogether of a different opinion, and know some hard-working members, chairmen of committees, who scarcely ever speak unless it is upon questions affecting their own constituency. We know Mr. Ross to be a man of the requirements, prompt and energetic in matters of business, and constantly active about that which properly belongs to a legislator's work. He is a man of good common sense and has made a faithful and honest representative. No greater [illegible] Hon. [illegible] of the people of his district re-elect him as often as he will consent to serve.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

COAL MINERS OF McKEAN CO.

Centennial Coal Miner.

By O. J. Kane, Esq.

The first semi-bituminous coal found in this county was discovered by a surveying party, of which Jonathan Colegrove, Esq., of Norwich township, was chief. The party were engaged in surveying and allotting a portion of the Cooper Lands in the neighborhood of Instanter, in the year 1815 or 1816. When not far west of Instanter they observed several trees blown down and turned up by their roots; they saw beneath the surface of the ground that the roots had rested on stone coal, and found that some of the trees had turned up with their roots in ups of coal. This account I have from Mr. Wheeler Gating, who was one of the men engaged with the surveying party referred to. He is still living. Thus was fortuitously discovered the coal fields of Instanter; and I may add that the first stone coal was originally found in this State by an accident. In 1803, a man by the name of Gunther was hunting in the mountains near Mauch Chunk, and accidentally stumbled into a hole made by a tree that had been turned up by the roots, and in falling struck upon what he thought was a stone. On taking up the supposed stone he saw that it was black and shining, and he had so curious that he carried it home. It proved to be anthracite stone coal. The land was bought from the State by Col. Weiss, who sent six sack-loads of the coal by the Lehigh River to Philadelphia, but the citizens did not know how to burn it, and the coal was pounded up in the streets to macadamize the road.

In 1817 anthracite coal was found near Pottsville, Pa., and eight or ten wagon loads of it sent by Col. Shoemaker to Philadelphia. At first they could not make it burn. One of the workmen put some of it into his furnace, and tried all the forenoon by the use of bellows and a constant stirring of it with a poker, to get it to burn, but failed. He worked himself into a sweat and a passion, and at noon slammed the sheet iron door of the furnace too, and went to dinner. When he returned he saw that the iron door was red hot, opening it with a crowbar he saw it was all aglow with the heated coal, then all red with heat, and said, "them stones will burn, after all." It was then perceived that it would burn *of its above*, and the coal thenceforth found a steadily increasing demand in the market, until in 1874 about 20,000,000 of tons in Pennsylvania were sent to market per annum.

I omitted to mention that before the furnacemen had found that "them stone would burn" a warrant had been issued for Col. Shoemaker for swindling in selling a load of stones for coal that were not coal. But the Col. got wind of it, and left the city on horseback for his home, thus escaping arrest.

Now Hampshire.

It is amusing to see the efforts of the Democratic press, to extract some comfort out of New Hampshire. It is harder than extracting sunbeams from cucumbers. Look at the result in any possible light, and it is unmistakably favorable to the Republicans.

Take first the actual results. The Republicans have the highest vote on Governor. They have both branches of the Legislature. They will thus secure the Governor and the whole administration. Against these tangible facts, the only offset is that by a narrow margin, they lose one Congressional district which they carried two years ago, only by a plurality of nineteen. With which side then, is the advantage? Next take comparative results. The Republicans make a gain of 5,000 over last year. They cast the highest vote ever cast in the State when there were three candidates. They show that in a straight contest between the parties, as in a presidential election, where temperance tickets would play no part, they have a clear majority. In short, they show that the State is theirs. Then, look at it whatever way we please—whether to actual results, to comparative gains, or to the possibilities which are shown—the result is a substantial Republican victory.—*Allegany Co. Reporter.*

The New York *Herald*, in commenting upon the close of Congress and the fact that the Republicans will be in a minority in the next House, says of the Republican party:

"It has done noble deeds. It saved the Union; destroyed secession; emancipated the slaves; lifted the Republic from the position of a group of quarrelling, angry States into that of a proud, defiant nation, ranking with the great powers of the world. We are a nation, and this we owe to the Republican party."

The New York merchants anticipate a healthy trade this Spring, and believe that business will be done on a safer and sounder basis than for some years past. There will be little speculative buying on the part of Western and country merchants, but it is thought that the business will be heavy because stocks generally have been kept so low during the last year.

"Drifting" Into War.

One of the most respectable English statesmen of our century, the late Earl of Clarendon, said that his country "drifted" into the Russian war; and it is the fact that nearly all the wars that have been known in the last thirty years—and they are of the most fierce and bloody contests mentioned in history—were "drifted" into. The wars that followed the French revolution of 1848—and that revolution itself—followed from the "drifting" process, were "drifting" into. The English "drifted" into the Sepoy war just as they had done in regard to the Russian war. France and Austria "drifted" into the Italian war in 1859. Austria and Prussia "drifted" into the war of 1866. Prussia and France "drifted" into the war of 1870–71. Our secession war was the result of "drifting." Not one of these contests but might have been avoided had men gone properly to work and exerted themselves to prevent their occurrence, instead of allowing the current of events to carry them whithersoever it would. There was no foresight, no exertion no attempt made to govern and control events, which mastered men, instead of being mastered by them. A sort of doom seemed to hang over humanity, and controlled it to take the field against its wish and will. And now this country again is "drifting" into another civil war, the event of which may be the reversal of the decision come to ten years since.

No man can look over our political field, soberly and intelligently, without seeing that it is darkened by rising war clouds. We are "drifting" into another civil war, because there is a want of union among men who have no desire to see war in the land. While the South is uniting, with the determination to vote solidly for the election of its future democratic tool to the next presidency, we are snarling and quarreling about matters that are of no real moment. Desire to have power and place animates some men here, and they are ready to "cook" whenever their "claims" are not blindly admitted. Personal quarrels have something to do with our recent defeats, and they are not unlikely to affect us in the future. There are men so much concerned about affairs in Louisiana that they threaten Republicanism with utter overthrow, unless the murderers and robbers, the rebels and Leaguers, of that State, should be set up by the National Government, and be protected by National forces in their preparations for a renewal of civil war—such men not being able to see that the question before us relates, not to the State rights, but to National existence. We should lay aside all these causes of dissension, and combine our scattered bands in support of the Republican cause in 1876. It will be quite time enough to quarrel among ourselves in 1877, if quarrel we must. Let us cease to "drift" and control the current, instead of being taken by it, as if we were helpless children, to perdition.—*Boston Traveller*

$20

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION CO.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair.

A permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his novelties; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have pledged no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected, will be seven stories high (fireproof in front), surrounded by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be completed in all its parts and ready for occupancy in less than two years.

Every Bond to be sold at least $21.00 but may realize

$100,000!

Or $50,000, or $10,000, or $5,000, &c. &c.

4th Series Drawing April 5, '76.

Capital Premium, $100,000.

These Drawings take place every THREE MONTHS and positively EVERY BOND will participate in them.

Address, for Circulars and full information

Morgenthau, Bruno & Co.

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

23 Park Row, N. Y.

POST OFFICE DRAWER 28.

Remit by Draft on N. Y. City Banks, Registered Letter, or P. O. Money Order.

Postponements impossible under this plan.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES RECEIVED.

Bartwell House,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. Bartwell, *Proprietor.*

THE above house has been greatly refitted and refurnished, and is now one of the best stopping places for the convenience of guests.

Champion Job Press.

The best yet made for Printers, Druggists, Butchers and Mail Boys.

JOB TYPE FOR AMATEURS.

Send 2 cents for catalogue. Address

H. L. HUNT & CO., 76 William St., New York

AUDITORS' REPORT

OF THE

Finances of McKean County.

For the year 1874.

STATEMENT of County, Bridge, Dog, School, Road, Bounty, and Poor tax in detail.

TOWNSHIPS AND BOROUGHS.	County tax 1874 and previous years	Unpaid county taxes 1873	Bridge tax 1873	Unpaid road and Bridge taxes of 1873	Dog tax 1873	Unpaid poor & taxes of '73 and previous years	School tax in hands of late Treasurer.	Unpaid road taxes of 1873 and previous years.	Unpaid State road taxes of 1874 and previous years.	Road taxes in hands of late Treasurer.
Annin Tp.	1210	229 28	73 80	1251	67 91	673 78	254 62	811 25		247 41
Bradford Tp.	1875	2175		2788	115 00	2065 10	307 69	2329 90		252 00
Bradford Boro	1875				21 00					
Corydon Tp.	1875	225 00		1251		430 01	563 31	631 36		1790 52
Corydon Tp.	1875			2788		2135 69	1061 46	1083 26		198 16
Eldred Tp.	1875			1251	73 00	461 22	289 83	446 23		85 46
Eldred Tp.	1875			2788	45 18		317 19	523 58	2287 28	105 27
Hamlin Tp.	1875	1 00	63 61	1251		1975 45	2 1 37	784 06	784 44	281 39
Hamlin Tp.	1875	1 00	63 61	2788	9 00	960 17	2 1 37			281 39
Keating Tp.	1875	53 84		1251		1025 28	93 34	922 88		171 94
Keating Tp.	1875	53 84		2788	57 00	2250 55	558 12	1101 23		55 42
Lafayette Tp.	1875			1251		1441 52	289 41	1031 78		177 52
Liberty Tp.	1875			1251		1169 04	337 95	1473 07	14 36	129 15
New Town Tp.	1875			1251	35 00	810 63	235 04	95 53		117 46
Otto Tp.	1875	252 00	63 61	1251	32 00	1169 04	337 95	1473 07	14 36	129 15
Otto Tp.	1875	252 00	63 61	2788	32 00	810 63	235 04	95 53		117 46
Sargeant Tp.	1875	53 84		1251	20 00	1203 74	154 65	2319 40	4387 80	782 88
Sargeant Tp.	1875			2788	1 40					
Wetmore Tp.	1875	1265 68	63 61	1251	0 00	4573 28	287 51	2247 06	2562 58	3142 96
Town...	1875	1265 68	$126 22	$2788	$323 58	$22763 70	$3203 75	$19229 19	$9095	$9231 67

Unpaid county tax of 1873—Bradford township, $576 72. County tax in hands of late Treasurer—Bradford township, $263 63.
Unpaid poor taxes of 1873—Eldred township, $46 02; Keating township, $301 65. Poor taxes in the hands of late Treasurer—Eldred township, $42 70; Keating township, $18 24.

Commissioners' Account.

J WARREN STARK, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To balance due Commissioner	$31 00
	$31 00

CREDITOR.

By bill against county	$31 00
	$31 00

O D C LELLAN, late Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874:

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor	$193 40
To bal. due commissioner	30 80
	$204 20

CREDITOR.

By bal due commissioner per last report	$173 40
By his bill against county	130 80
	$304 20

CASPAR SMITH, Commissioner of McKean County, in account with said county for the year 1874.

DEBTOR.

To orders drawn in his favor	$220 00
To balance due comm'r	7 00
	$227 00

CREDITOR.

By bal due, per last report	345 00
By his bill against county	182 00
	$527 00

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the above accounts of O D Gelo man, J W Stark, and Caspar Smith, Commissioners, do find them as above.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAN,
Auditors.

Feb. 23, 1875.

Sheriff's Account.

H N POWELL, Sheriff of McKean County, in account with said county for the year '74.

DEBTOR.

To amount paid H Herring for watching jail	$210 00
To orders drawn in his favor	431 06
To 7 Commonwealth jury fees	23 00
To 10 Common Pleas "	40 00
To fines imposed by Court	50 00
To balance due sheriff	10 48
	$325 54

CREDITOR.

By bal due Sheriff per last report	$81 00
By his bill against the county	744 48
	$825 54

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of H N Powell Sheriff of said county, do find them as above stated.

Witness our hands this 6th day of Feb. 1875.

F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAN,
PETER T KENNEDY,
Co. Auditors.

Treasurer's Account.

REDEMPTION FUND.

DEBTOR.

To bal. due as per last report	$2112 10
To am't recd of estate of late Treasurer Malone	207 14
To unclaimed redemption on the following trusts:	

For Amt.	To	Purchaser.	When sold.	
2500	2625	Wm. L D Wetmore	Jan 1873	65 63
2250	1125	" H Mamlin	"	19 45
2797	80	Rev. L Dagles	Sept 25 '73	80 20
15	60	Am. J S Backus	Jan. 6, '74	15 60

Balance due redemption fund $2430 30

We, the Auditors of McKean County, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, in account with the redemption fund of said county for the year 1874, do find it as above stated.

Witness our hands this 24th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
Auditors.

COUNTY FUNDS.

C H FOSTER, late Treasurer of McKean County, in account with the funds of said county for year 1874.

DEBTOR.

To bal. due county per last report	$2125 23
To Clo of Carpenter & Cary	10 00
To am't refunded by J Digel	152 15
To bal of mon to this in B Hill Company	49 60
To am't collected on accts of '73 & previous years	6331 33

To amount received Co. tax '72-'73 12064 65
To " Bridge, 1873 6535 97

$26258 34

CREDITOR.

By com'rs' receipts for orders paid	$16785 55
" " " " dog fund	434 18
By com. 6 per ct on $179 53 bal. tax	8 95
" 3 per ct on 23963 56 C'y tax	718 90
To Balance due the county	6370 76
	$26258 34

We, the Auditors of McKean county, having examined the accounts and vouchers of C H Foster, late Treasurer of said county, do find them as above stated for the year 1874.

Witness our hands this 26th Feb. 1875.

PETER T KENNEDY,
F W SPRAGUE,
W T CALLAN,
Auditors.

o Error of $1000 against the county.

Receipts and Expenditures in McKean Co. for the Year 1874.

Receipts.

Amount unpaid taxes	$12044 65
" accrued taxes	4023 73
" received of J Digel	152 15
" " fine Carpenter & Cary	10 00
" " rent, M'K & B R R Co.	48 00
	$17308 53

Expenditures.

Amount paid Assessors	545 00
Amount paid Bounty, foxes	22 05
Amount paid Co. Auditors	75 00
Amount paid Co. Commissioners	492 80
Amount paid Coroner	46 05
Amount paid Commonwealth costs	742 90
Amount paid crier and tipstaves	169 50
Amount paid Court House repairs	284 79
Amount paid Jail repairs	71 99
Amount paid Comm'rs clerk	400 00
Amount paid Constable returns	121 14
Amount paid Court reporter	92 00
Amount paid Chairs, clock, &c. C. H.	104 07
Amount paid Elections	645 88
Amount paid Fuel	65 35
Amount paid Jury commissioners	33 62
Amount paid Grand jurors	844 35
Amount paid Traverse jurors	1084 95
Amount paid Justices' qualifications	24 00
Amount paid Lunatic hospital	167 89
Amount paid Lot for jail	500 00
Amount paid lot for water	120 00
Amount paid Printing	405 25
Amount paid Prothonotary fees	213 41
Amount paid Penna. Hospital	191 19
Amount paid Postage	4 05
Amount paid Stationery	53 25
Amount paid Books, Proth'y office	82 60
Amount paid Sheriff's fees	691 96
Amount paid survey State line	133 00
Amount paid survey County line	259 01
Amount paid survey Lafayette St. r'd	542 18
Amount paid Teachers' Institute	113 87
Amount paid tax refunded	74 01
Amount paid West. Penitentiary	181 00
Amount paid Water	24 50
Amount paid Walk, walks, &c., Pub. Sq.	464 31
Amount paid Treas. com.	519 11
Receipts over Expenditures	5848 26
	$17308 53

Road and Bridge Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due from last settlement	$1420 75
To amount taxed tax collected	747 75
To amount accrued tax collected	6535 96
	$8704 46

CREDITOR.

By amount paid for bridges	$6298 05
By amount paid for roads	258 10
By amount paid Treas. com.	218 51
By balance in Treas. hands	1900 82
	$8704 48

Dog Fund, 1874.

DEBTOR.

To amount due last settlement	$274 02
To amount tax collected	545 86
	$819 87

CREDITOR.

By damages paid	302 60
By Treas. com.	16 93
By balance in Treas. hand	519 59
	$819 87

We, the undersigned Commissioners of McKean County, Pa., do hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing statements, and find them correct as shown by the records.

Witness our hands at Smethport, Feb. 24, '75.

JAMES BRUDER,
C. SMITH,
J. W. STARK,
Commissioners.

Attest,
Jno. R. CHADWICK, Clerk.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lafayette on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ARMER B. TURRE.

Sept. 16, 1874.

Great Offer!

NORTH YORK.

FIFTEEN TO SELL FAST. Jean Ingelow's great Story, Home, in hour one. $1.75.

TWENTY ARDENT STORIES, a rich variety of standard novels running over sixty large pages splendid. Ten cts. ed.

TEN STEEL REPRODUCTIONS, fac-similes of famous pictures, original engravings worth $15.00.

All the above sent post-paid with HEARTH AND HOME, the great illustrated weekly magazine, for twenty weeks, TRIAL TRIP ONLY 50 CENTS. Circular to introduce the paper to new subscribers. Prize packages the purpose to new subscribers. Prize packages sent free. All newsdealers or by mail. Great inducements to agents and clubs. The GRANGE COMPANY, Publishers, 30-41 Park Place, New York. Please name in what paper you saw this advertisement.

For Sale.

FIVE HORSES, 3 mules, (broken to mine work); a quantity of harness, oil coal cars, Pittsburgh platform, 2 sets Harness, 4-ton Mine Cars, Wagons, Sub sleds, 1 cart, Drilling Tools, forges, complete, with cross joints, Railroad tools, 2 Climax Mowers, and 1 Combined Reaper and Mower, Cultivator, Harrows, Plows, &c., &c. Also a quantity of mined coal and a large quantity of 4 x 8 in. Strap iron.

Apply to

L. W. Crawford,
Lafayette, McKean Co. Pa.

12-17-tf

Hotel for Sale.

THE MARRATT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is located at the County seat of McKean County, and is the best hotel property in the county. It will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms. Any one wishing to purchase a Hotel property will do well to examine it. For any further information, call upon or address the proprietor,

Smethport, April 2, 1874. WM. MARRATT.

West Street Hotel.

Nos. 41, 42, 43 & 44 West Street.

NEW YORK.

A TEMPERANCE HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ROOMS 50 and 75 cents per Day. CHARGES VERY MODERATE. The best meals and vegetables in the market. HORSE CARS to the city. P. T. BARNETT, Proprietor.

18—12—6 mos

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war. Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for gentlemens' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

Olean, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1876.

Local and Miscellaneous.

We wish no harm to the farmers in this vicinity, but do hope the bees will "clay" for us.

If you want to get a joke on a friend, and make him feel inexpressibly foolish, call him out to go forward and have his character dissected in public.

SPECIAL TAXES.—Parties interested will notice an advertisement in another column as to U S Internal Revenue Special Taxes. It is well to look it over.

Much food for sober reflection can be found in the article on the second page, from the Boston Traveller, under the title of "Drilling into Wall."

The Masonic Lodge of Smethport will hold but one meeting each month hereafter The regular communications occur on the Fourth Wednesday of each month.

Although it is pleasant to us to be crowded with legal and official advertising, we regret that it reduces the amount of reading matter. After this week we hope to be able to give more space to political and local topics, for a time at least.

We can testify from actual knowledge as to the quality of the oranges and lemons sold by L. E. Bishop, at Port Allegany. We never put a tooth to finer oranges, and are only sorry that the distance to Port Allegany prevents our having a dozen every day.

NEW GOODS.—A new and fine stock of Collars, Cuffs, Fine Walte Shirts, Gents' Underwear, and General Furnishing Goods has just been received at Sam Gunzberg's Clothing house, all of which will be sold very cheap. White shirts are a specialty, and the new stock is of extra quality

We are informed that the capital stock of the Buffalo Coal Company has been increased by $1,000,000, all of which Commodore Vanderbilt "gobbles." We have many reasons for thinking that this is not altogether a wise move, but undoubtedly the members of the company know their own business best.

We beg pardon of neighbor Hughes, and accept his explanation—for all its worth. He did several weeks ago devote a short local item to the Democratic Legislature, for which he is deserving of credit. He started out well, but did not continue faithful to the end, and we are charitable enough to suppose that he became disgusted with the performances of his own party representatives.

Among the large and rare collection of paintings exhibited by Dr Hedley to illustrate his lectures, is an exquisite representation of Power's "Greek Slave," which is the admiration of every true lover of art, yet we understand that some of the lady visitors object to this picture on the score of immodesty. They can see nothing divine in the human form We would suggest to those ladies that they do not "put their imaginations on" while gazing upon it, as they will see nothing immodest in the great work of art.

We publish this week an introductory installment of an exhaustive article from the pen of O J Hamilton, Esq., upon the subject of the coal fields of McKean county The position of the article, which we shall publish next week, will refer more especially to the Clermont Mines, and will be replete with valuable reminiscences and statistics. We are not in favor of continued stories, but a division of this article was made necessary by the crowded state of our columns.

OIL.—Arrangements are about consummated for a thorough test of the oil territory in this vicinity The location of the first well is about a mile and a half northwest of the borough. The contract for sinking the well has been awarded, and the work of boring the derrick has been scarcely commenced. The company comprise ten of the most responsible and enterprising gentlemen of this place, with a capital amply sufficient to give it a thorough test. The engine (which is already procured,) derrick, machinery and tools are to be of the best and most durable material, nothing if any, cheap and insecure being allowed in connection with the enterprise. The best judges of oil territory seem wonderfully confident of the sure success of the undertaking, and although we are not disposed to crow prematurely, we have the highest hopes that this enterprise will have great results in developing the wealth and increasing the prosperity of the whole county.

A DESERVED "PUFF."—We find the following rather at if but well merited compliment in the Wilcox correspondence of the St. Marys Gazette. It is strong, but we can endorse every word of it. "In looking over the early history of Wilcox the name that stands first and foremost, is that of Col. A. L. Wilcox. It was he who first broke the soil in the then unbroken wild waste, and opened the way for those other men of strong minds, and open hands who have succeeded him. He has endured the battle of life well, is still strong and vigorous, and although his hair is fast turning grey, his step is as buoyant and elastic as ever; he has still the same genial smile, and warm grasp of the hand for all. Ah, who can tell a story with such effect as the Colonel, and who can laugh louder, when it is told than himself. He is the very embodiment of goodness too, as well as good humor, his faith in men and women is strong, and a friendship once formed by him is not easily broken. He has deeply enshrined himself in some hearts, and when he has left us for the "high sphere" he will leave a vacancy not easily filled."

Bradford.

EDITOR MINER:—I have been waiting for some time to see in your columns some report of the progress of the oil business in this new oil region. As nothing of the kind has made its appearance of late, I will attempt to give your readers a few facts in regard to the matter.

Oil prospects were never more encouraging than at the present time. The new well put down by the Figundus company, on the James Buchanan farm is running from 25 to 30 barrels per day, I am told, and will soon reimburse the company, which had more than the usual amount of bad luck in drilling the well, but having also an unusual amount of pluck, they were bound to succeed.

It is said that the Foster Oil company are drilling No. 1 deeper in order to discover if there is a fourth sand—the success or failure of the experiment is still a matter of doubt. It is also reported that the Butts well will be drilled deeper this Spring. This well was tubed as soon as the oil rock was reached—the owners not having funds out tankage for more a larger quantity of oil than the well was then producing—when they drill through the rock to the usual depth we may look for a "spouter."

Mr. Fred Crocker, the well known oil operator from Titusville, has commenced operations on the east side of the creek on the Kingsbury farm, he expects to have a well completed by the first of May.

It is said that a number of old operators will commence operations here in the Spring; if this should happen, it will undoubtedly make business lively, and help to irrigate the rather lugubrious countenances of some of our business men

There is a general rush for the lands lying near the oil wells, but we understand that the most of it has been secured by the first operators, one can readily imagine how exultant they are over their good luck.

It is a little amusing to the citizens of Bradford to number permanently the oil correspondents of Examiner, misrepresent the location of their wells. In all the articles on the subject they are said to be located in Limestone Union Co., N Y., about one or two miles north of the State line. Now if this is not disheartening old McKean of her pluck, I don't know the meaning of the word.

It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that in reply to inquiries on the subject Mr Foster informed me that from the 1st of Dec., to the 1st of March he has shipped something near 2,000 barrels of oil to the New York market, showing conclusively, that the oil business of this region is no humbug.

PROGRESS

Bradford, Mar 17, 1876.

THE FUNERAL OF W J MURROW, the late Treasurer of the Masonic Lodge, at Bradford, was, notwithstanding the storm, very largely attended at that place on last Saturday. The arrangements for the funeral were highly creditable to the fraternity, and the exercises conducted by other, including the Bradford Glee Club, Crockers Corner Band, and the officiating Clergy, were timely, interesting, and well received. The sermon was preached by Rev. Pingree, the Methodist preacher in charge, from Rev XIV, 13, and was listened to by a large concourse of people as the house could contain It is estimated that between 600 and 700 people attended the funeral.

From what we can learn, Mr Murrow, in his lifetime, was an honest, industrious, skilled mechanic, highly esteemed by his fellow citizens, and by them elected to several positions of trust and honor, which he filled creditably. Our correspondent says, in brief, that Mr. Murrow's life was his best eulogy, and that were he alive his modest, unobtrusive disposition would shrink from any complimentary notice.

We spread, as requested, the following preamble and resolutions of Union Lodge No. 356, A. Y. M

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty and merciful Father to call from earthly labor our esteemed and beloved brother, W J. Murrow, who for twenty years has been a valued and honored member of our Commandery, and for the last seven years a member of this Lodge; eminent in charity, and bounty in his devotion to the principles of Free Masonry, and the discharge of the duties in the several places and stations he has been called to occupy.

Resolved, That we bow in submission to this dispensation; and tender our deep sympathy to the bereaved family, commending them to the God of the widow and the fatherless.

Resolved, That the Treasurer's desk and jewel be draped in crape for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be deposited among the archives of this Lodge, a copy presented to the widow of our deceased Brother, and a copy furnished each of our county papers for publication.

J. K. HAFFEY,
J. W BRENNAN,
G. D. M. CROCKER,
Committee on Resolutions.

Union Lodge No. 356, A. Y. M.
Bradford, Pa., March 13, A. D. 1876

FOR SALE.—A five octave Organ, new at a great discount. Also a good single buggy. Apply at the MINER office.

LIME.—Parties desirous of procuring Lime can be supplied by Dalrymple & Humphrey, of Port Allegany. They have a superior quality of wood-burnt Lime, which they are selling at a low figure. Communications promptly attended to—Orders solicited. 2811

☞ L. W. Crawford desires to purchase Cherry, Ash, and other hard woods at his Mill in Roulet and will pay a fair price, for good logs. Address L. W. Crawford, Alton Pa., or call on his Superintendent, F. L. Aldrich, at the Mill, or D. F. Glassmire.

DRAYING.—To the business men of Smethport I would announce that I will be prepared to transfer all goods from the depot to any part of the town as soon as the McKean & Buffalo road is opened, with care, dispatch and at low rates. Patronage will be thankfully received.

A. J. PARKER.

Lafayette.

EDITOR MINER:—I have been spending a few months with the good people of Lafayette. They are intelligent, industrious and very keep tidy citizens.

The young people are cheerful, friendly and exhibit much cordiality toward their guests that all soon feel at home in their midst. Many a pleasant hour or have they enjoyed this winter at sighing sits and sugar makes, when the thermometer stood fairly or more degrees below zero, but notwithstanding the degree of coldness, fervor seemed about to cross the Alleghanies.

But the sugar-making times of life are about to supplant the enjoyments of the festive sugar-making and now to engross the attention. Many loads of sap buckets, spiles, &c., have been hauled into the sugar bushes.

O, Hogadorn is very much elated with the idea of attending to two or three hundred trees. Hope the sugar season will meet his expectations.

John Hoop is now devoting much of his time just now, to sugar making but to having logs on almost bare ground.

A. Anderson had not yet given his time entirely to sugar making, for a few young ladies need his undivided attention at present.

I think, judging by the size of a sap reservoir which I crossed Son hauled into the woods that they are anticipating a great sugar season here at Lafayette this Spring. Hope some genius will open a fountain, whereby the "springs" of creation can draw a bucket full supply of the sweets of life.

The ladies of Lafayette are not given to gossiping, as has been ascribed to ladies, but their ch of character is to "quilting" They have frequent gatherings, and the afternoons are very agreeably spent.

St. Patrick's day was celebrated by a few intoxicated men, two or three dances, and one attempted suicide by hanging Our district school is in a flourishing condition, and well deserves the appellation of number one. The months gave a Flowery on examination during the week, which was well attended, and to crowded much honor. They have won, by their studious as and good deportment, the approbation and love of their teachers. Below is the standing of the following pupils. 10 indicates perfect. 10 excellent, and 7 good deportment

Mary Hoop, Emma Hoop, Clara Hoop, each 10

Mary E Hogadorn, Mary Morris, Bettie Hoop Lou Anderson, Nora Bowman, Ashby Anderson, Ella Hoop, Lois Woodward, Sarah Woodward, Jennie Hogadorn, Minnie Newcome, Mary Bowen, Maggie Williamson, Samuel Higgins, Jesse Anderson, Clinton Hansen, with a Tenney, John Crowell, each 9

John Hoop, Frank Crowell, each 8

AN OBSERVER.

March 13, 1876

DR. HEDLEY.—In announcing the forthcoming course of lectures by Dr. Hedley, we have no fears, we told our readers that in these lectures they would find an "intellectual, instructive and fascinating entertainment of a high order and superior excellence than has perhaps ever visited this place" It was a rather bold announcement, yet we think it will be conceded by all who have attended the lectures thus-far that the statement was none too strong The audiences have not been extraordinarily large, yet they have been of a high character, and of that appreciative, earnest listening sort that gives inspiration to a speaker. Dr Hedley is a pleasant, easy speaker his command of language is remarkable, and his sentences are full and ornate. At times he becomes fascinatingly eloquent, and fairly carries the hearer away with the melody of his cultivated voice and the keenness and pathos of his sentiments. He seems thoroughly conversant with his subject, and seldom if ever misses a mistake in the delineation of character from a rapid physiognomical analysis of the face. He will give two more lectures, to-night and to-morrow night which are said to be the best of the course.

Teachers Examinations.

I will hold the Spring examinations as follows

At Port Allegany	May 5.
" Corea	" 6.
" Eldred	" 7.
" Smethport (in new Academy)	" 8
" Bradford	" 10
" Turtle Point	" 11.

Additional, at Smethport the following Saturdays as usual

All wishing to be inspected must attend one of these regular public examinations, as per, no examinations cannot be granted, except on presentation of a written request, signed by three Directors of the township in which the applicant is desired to teach, agreeably to the school law.

Teachers are hereby notified, that I shall expect a marked improvement in their qualifications since the last inspection, otherwise, if they have previously held 1st or 2d grade they will be reduced in standing if of lower grade, they will be rejected. W. E. GUNNS, Co Supt.

Carrollville, Mar. 13, 1876.

Domestic Peace.

Were three persons who belong to a family, who have ever but the brimstone home on earth, were they duly to weigh their privileges, and strive by every rational means to make that home mutually agreeable, and so as to become an object of the attention it really deserves, they would soon realize a terrestrial paradise.

In other words, peace at home wisely cultivated encourages the heart, elevates the soul, and gives to the mind its natural force of character. On the other hand nothing will benumb, repress and paralyze the energies so much as empty or unhallowed strife, it is not only consumed by the

Peace is a virtue and virtue is permanent and substantial and what opposes virtue is vice, and the pleasures of vice are vain, and must perish accordingly to the rule of divine right, and the eternal fitness of things. True, man was not made for exclusive enjoyment while on earth—encouraging ingrates belongs not to him while out of heaven, and in a state of trial; but joys should ever be temperate, or he may despair of heavenly pleasures he may enjoy for a time, but unless it be guarded with moderation and wisdom, or unless it be innocent in itself, or promote an holy object, there is no abiding peace in pleasure, and consequently no happiness.

As peace at home tends directly to this happiness, there is nothing every man (or, every individual who has one, no matter how homely, are in duty bound by every rational means to make their home agreeable and as happy as possible. C. A. DIFFEN.

MARRIED.

DEIBLE—FINCH.—At the residence of the bride's father in Lantz Co, by C. M. Smith, J. P., March 21, 1876, Mr. Jacob Deible, of Hamilton, Jefferson Co, Pa., and Miss Amelia Finch.

DIED.

HENDON.—At Bradford, on the 13th inst, W. J. Murrow, aged fifty years, eleven months and fifteen days.

A loving Husband, an honorable and Leonard Citizen, a Master Mason, whose premature jewels were Friendship, Morality, and Brotherly Love.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1876.

THE REVISED STATUTES of the United States, 3 section one hundred and sixty-nine, requires every person engaged in any business, vocation or calling mentioned in it, before he shall be liable to and shall pay such special tax as is charged upon such business, to make a list or return to the Collector of the District in which he carries on such business, stating specifically the business to be done by him, the place of such business, and the name or names of the person or persons who are to carry on such business, and to pay a special tax therefor; and to render such list or return on or before the first day of May in each year thereafter; and to pay the special tax before he commences or continues any of such business after April 30, 1876.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law alluded to are the following, viz:

Distillers	$207 60
Rectifiers	25 00
Brewers, 60 barrels and under	100 00
Brewers, 61 to 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers, 501 to 1,000 barrels	200 00
Brewers, 1,001 to 5,000 barrels	250 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	100 00
Total dealers in leaf tobacco, and manufacturers of tobacco, to be issued on one stamp, and to cover all sales at one place	100 00
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	6 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each additional still	20 00
And for each extra manufactory	50 00
Stills not over 1 barrel	10 00
Stills over 1 barrel and not over 5 barrels	20 00
Manufacturers of cigars (more than 1,000 and not more than 3,000 cigars manufactured in a month)	25 00
Manufacturers of cigars (more than 3,000 cigars manufactured in a month)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or less)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or less)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Dealers of less than 100 barrels	50 00
Dealers of 100 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who, on the 1st day of May, shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to extra penalties.

Persons liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to E. COWAN, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Warren County, Pa., and pay for and procure the same on or before the 1st day of May next, or to pay a penalty of 5 times the amount of the tax.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

May 1, 1876, and DANIEL D. DOUGLASS, J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb 1 1876. 2114

Orphan's Court Sale.

In the estate of EDWARD TRACY, dec'd

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of Orphans' Court held in and for the county of McKean on the 27th day of Feb 1876, we the undersigned Administrators of the said estate of Edward Tracy, deceased will expose to public sale on the 20th day of April A. D 1876 at 1 o'clock P. M., all the real estate of said decedent, consisting of a farm of about seventy acres of land situate in Keating township, McKean county containing one frame dwelling house, one frame barn, and frame corn and grain house, and an orchard of about one hundred apple trees, all bearing Said sale to be made subject to the following terms, to wit:—One-third of purchase money to be paid in cash one third in one year, one-third at the death of Bridget Tracy the Widow of said decedent, the latter two payments with their interest, (which is annually, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

A. REILLY,
E. TRACY,
Guardians.

Mar 16-4

Removal!!

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his patrons that he has removed his stock of goods to the

NEW STORE,
Opp. the Catholic Church,

Where he will keep constantly on hand a full line of

READY-MADE CLOTHING
AND
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS

Thankful for past patronage, I shall strive to merit and hope to receive a continuation of the same.

S. Gunzberg.

Smethport, Mar 16, 1876

Administrator's Notice.

WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the Estate of ZEPHANIAH MORRISON deceased, of Hamilton township, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

FRANK MORRISON,
Administrator.

Mar 16, 1876.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of D. and C. Goodrich, of McKean county, bankrupts, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, having applied for a discharge in said Court, and other claims proivable on or before the 20th day of April A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy, Erie, Pa., before S. Woodruff, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, Erie, Pa., to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts.

J. C. MCCLELLAND, Clerk.

March 13 1876

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary to the estate of ADAMS WILSON, deceased, of Keating township have been granted to the subscriber all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands or claims against the same will make known the same without delay.

G. H. HACKETT,
MARIAN CHEVALIER,
Executors.

and

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS!

THE undersigned are prepared to supply Butchers or Stockholders with Beef Cattle, Milch Cows & Sheep, in quantities to suit and at reasonable prices.

Address or call upon

HARTSHORN & HUNTER,
Smethport, Pa.

12-3-tf

Consumption Cured.

To the Editor of the McKean Miner:

DEAR SIR:

Will you please inform your readers that I have a positive

Cure for Consumption

and all Disorders of the Throat and Lungs, and that by its use in my practice, I have cured hundreds of cases, and will in

ALL CASES

Or a case of any kind, if taken at all, as strong as my faith is that it will do so, I will send FREE, to any sufferer addressing me.

Please show this to any one you may know who is suffering from these diseases, and oblige,

Faithfully Yours,
Dr. T. F. BURT,
682 Willian St., New York.

12-17-4m

THE GREAT CAUSE OF Human Misery.

Just Published, in a sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Seminal Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ *The Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands*

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers,

Chas. J. C. Cline & Co.,
127 Bowery, New York, P. O. Box 4586

W. S. BROWNELL,

DEALER IN

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

&c., &c., &c.

Motto—*Quick Sales, Small Profits.*

Store opposite Baptist Church, Smethport, Pa. Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Alfred Sturdvoint.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,
OVER THE POST OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. H. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,
Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

Painting & Graining.

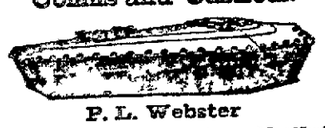
THE undersigned is prepared to all kinds work in painting and graining in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

GRAINING BY A NEW & CHEAP PROCESS.

I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way. CARL BASSE.

12-14tf

Coffins and Caskets.

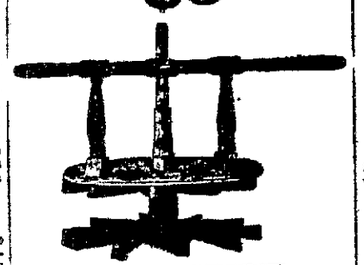


P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON,	CRAWFORD,
CLINTON,	ELK,
FOREST,	ERIE,
M'KEAN,	POTTER, and
	WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of a their County, township or individual rights.

REFERENCES:

The undersigned is of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs A N. Taylor,	Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell,	" John Stoddard,
" M S Powell,	" James Howard,
" John Grigsby,	" Emma Gifford,
" John D Taylor,	" Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp,	" Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell,	" H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
JOHN TAYLOR.

E. L. KNAPP.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Particular attention given to orders by mail or telegraph. Small or large quantities carefully boxed and shipped.

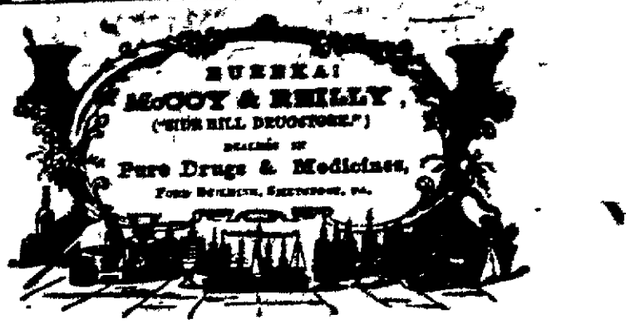
BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

TERRACE, NEAR MAIN ST.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. Bonney & Son,
Proprietors.

F. E. STONE, Clerk, (late Prop. Clean Clean House.)



BURKAT McCOY & REILLY,

("SIGN HILL DRUGSTORE")

DEALERS IN

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

FINE PERFUMES, SMETHPORT, PA.

Drugs & Medicines.

Books & Games FOR THE Holidays.

ALBUMS, DIARIES.

FINE TOILET ARTICLES

PLAIN & FANCY STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS.

We respectfully invite attention to our well selected stock.

McCoy & Reilly.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

At M. L. Armstrong's.

No. 2. UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, Pa.

ELEGANT JEWELRY JUST ARRIVED.

Ladies' Gold Sets, Rings, Bracelets, Charms, etc.

Toys For The Children.

PRICES REDUCED!

M. A. SPRAGUE

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SHELF FURNITURE, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

TIN & SHEET IRON WORK.

SMETHPORT, PA.,

FANCY GROCERIES

J. P. WENDEL.

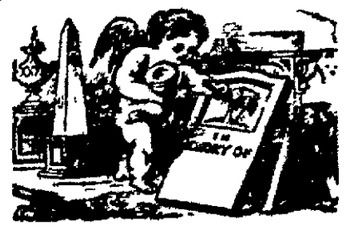
CANNED FRUIT A SPECIALTY.

Fresh & Salt Meat, Fish & Oysters

Constantly on hand.

Fancy and Family Groceries at Lowest Figures.

J. Digel's Marble Factory



ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER.

AT

A. B ARMSTRONG & CO'S

LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY.

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENN.

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first class drugstores.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES.

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS.

SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Envelopes, &c. Also

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Household Notes.

There is no rule of health more important than to keep the feet dry and warm and the head cool.

A folded newspaper placed over the chest inside the vest, on going out during unpleasant spring weather, constitutes an excellent protector for the lungs.

Save the soot that falls from the chimneys, when the latter are cleaned. Twelve quarts of soot to a hogshead of water makes a good liquid manure, to be applied to the roots of plants.

An old gun loaded with a heavy charge of powder and hung near the rafters, in a barn or in any dangerous locality about the house, makes an excellent fire alarm. The explosion is caused by the heat.

The simplest, and perhaps best, paint to prevent buried wood from decaying is made of boiled linseed oil, into which charcoal is stirred, until the whole is of proper consistence. Apply with an ordinary paint brush.

To clean a watch, even if it be of the lowest grade, the barrel or mainspring [illegible] should always be taken apart and cleaned, fresh oil being applied before the cover is replaced. Naphtha is the best fluid to clean with.

Do not allow a grindstone to stand in water when not in use. Clean off all grease from tools before sharpening, as grease or oil destroys the grit. When you get a stone that suits your purpose, send a sample to the dealer to select by; [illegible] sample is enough, and can be sent by mail.

An excellent, well recommended pickle for curing hams is made of one and one-half pounds of salt, one-half pound of sugar, one-half ounce of saltpetre, and one-half ounce of potash. Boil all together till the dirt from the sugar has risen to the top and is skimmed. Pour it over the meat and leave the latter in the solution for four or five weeks.

Useful Information.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of nails will put them on.

A cord of stone, three bushels of lime, and a cubic yard of sand will lay one hundred cubic feet of wall.

Eight bushels of good lime, sixteen bushels of sand, and one bushel of hair, will make enough good mortar to plaster one hundred square yards.

One thousand shingles, laid four inches to the weather, will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet of surface to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

Five courses of brick will lay one foot in height on a chimney; six bricks in a course will make a flue four inches wide and twelve inches long, and eight bricks in a course will make a flue eight inches wide and sixteen inches long.

To wash sheep without failing, infuse three pints of salt in four quarts of water. Put in the tubful while the solution is hot, and leave until the latter is cold. It is said that in this way the colors are rendered permanent, and will not fade by subsequent washings.

To test the quality of wool, take a lock from the sheep's back, and place it on a measured inch. If the spirals count from thirty to thirty-three to the space of an inch, it equals the finest Electoral or Saxony wool grown. The diminution of the number of folds to the inch shows the inferiority.

How to Keep Eggs.

The following is an extract from an article on the subject published editorially in the London (England) *Farmer*: For storing eggs a very good plan is to have a large board pierced with holes in regular rows. Many breeders keep them in bran, and the latter method is, perhaps, best for those meant only to be eaten; but for setting form the pierced board has many conveniences. They should always be kept with the large end downward, this direction being opposite to that usually given. We should state our attention was first called specially to the subject by a most intelligent lady who advocated the plan. Keeping eggs on the small end appears to me to cause the air bubble to spread, detaching it from the shell, or rather from its membranous lining, after being kept so for a fortnight, the air bubble will be found to be much spread, and the eggs will have lost much vitality, though still very good eating.

The above described her modus the other way, adding: "Owing to this method of storing, such a thing as a stale egg has never been known in my house; and as regards success in hatching, for several seasons, when I have been able to attend to my poultry myself, of many eggs set every egg produced a chick."

Treatment of Horse Distemper.

Stewart's American Farmer's Horse Book says: The treatment in its general features resembles that for glanders. Bleed in the neck vein, taking about three pints of blood; then take and thoroughly mix together one tablespoonful of gunpowder, one of lard, one of soft soap, two of tar, and one of pulverized gum myrrh. Put a spoonful of this down the horse's throat as far as you can with a paddle or spoon. Do this twice a day, and let your horse make a strong decoction of tobacco as hot as the horse can bear it; with which wash his neck two or three times a day. In connection with the above, give the animal as much sulphur and rosin as he could be induced to eat,—a quarter of a pound each day at least—proportion, two parts sulphur, one part rosin. Feed light, such as mashes, boiled oats and but few; or, if in season, grass is better. No corn till after recovery. No work while suffering. Keep stable well fumigated.

THE USE of ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

What It is to be Gained If Explorers Succeed in Reaching the North Polar Sea?

The question is often asked and as often remains unanswered, "What good purpose is to be gained by any further attempts to reach the North pole or to accomplish a Northwest passage?" Just as cogently might be inquired, "What good is there in any attempt at discovery?" There is, in fact, scarcely a successful industry at the present time that did not begin in the brain of some patient man who had no idea whatever of the good to come from his investigations. The printing-press, the spinning jenny, the magnetic telegraph, had their origin in the smallest beginnings, and without conception of the complications which must be overcome before great results could be achieved. The same may be said of maritime discovery since man first sought upon the sea new highways for his ambition. Columbus had no idea of discovering a new world when he set out from Palos in his three frail vessels. He merely wished to reach Asia by sailing to the west, and, to his dying day, he believed that he had reached the kithitaries of the famous Tartar ruler Kublai-Khan. Magellan was very much surprised when the Pacific opened before him, and so was Balboa when he looked out over the same great ocean from the mountains of Darien. What was true then is true now. For a long while, geographical discovery, for immediate, practical gain, was the cause of rivalry among the nations. Gradually the general configuration of the earth became known, the outlines of the continents and oceans were delineated upon charts and globes, and along with this came information, by a new class of investigators, as to the currents of the sea and air, and of the changes in magnetic variation.

Vague generalizations were formed by mariners themselves, and to these were soon afterward added, by the genius of such investigators as Maury, positive rules for the guidance of the navigator, not only from port to port, but over his courses during particular periods of the year, for at certain seasons the winds [illegible] methodically; the currents of the sea vary, and even the magnet cannot always be said to point the moral of "steady as the needle to the pole." As commerce increased the value of additional knowledge was more and more appreciated. Time became money, and short passages were attempted by every means. Men like Redfield and Henry were consulted. Eache, with his gulf stream surveys, became an oracle, and the cry was for discovery everywhere. If a chemist should fail through lack of knowledge to perfect his analysis the most serious consequences might result. Is it less true in maritime affairs? So long as there is a single portion of the earth's surface from which we fail to have accurate observations, we cannot claim perfection in that which is of the utmost importance to mankind—the perfect navigation of the seas. Nor is it less important on the land. Witness the vast utility of the signal bureau. Go into any farmhouse of the country and you will see how carefully they observe the predictions of the weather for the day. All these predictions require the perfection of knowledge, and can this be said to be perfect so long as any part of the earth has not contributed from its storehouse of facts?

Therefore it is that the newspapers have always encouraged the most thorough system of exploration, and we have not been any more unmindful of the Arctic regions than we have of Africa. Let by all means the suggestion be carried out of sending expeditions from various countries to be taken in this great work. The Germans propose the route by the east coast of Greenland; the English, inspired by the success of our own explorers, are to take the American route through Smith sound, where the Polaris reached nearer the pole than any ship had ever gone before, so far as known. Why not let everybody try the promising route by way of Behring strait, from the Pacific. The Austrian discoverers of Francis Joseph Land, eastward of Spitzbergen, announce their unbelief in an open Polar sea, which the American explorers claim. But to prove the one thing or the other is equally important. We do not want anybody to be specially glorified by a discovery—we merely want to know; and know we will, so long as man is inspired by the "divine curiosity" which leads to inquiry or selfish interest which governs the use of knowledge. By all means let us have co-operation. There is no nationality in science, and about God's truths there is never jealousy when once proven. We want somebody with a barometer, a thermometer, a compass, a sounding line and an eye to see at the North pole.

Photographing.

Photographers in France are still trying to take photographs in natural colors. The process they employ is as follows: Three negatives are taken in the camera—the first through red, the second through orange red, the third through violet glass. From these three cartoon prints are made. Under the first negative the photographer exposes a film of bichromatized gelatin, having a red tint; under the second a similar film of blue color, and under the third a yellow film. The three impressions terminated, he superposes these three monochromes, and obtains an image in which all the different tints of the original are found.

A Bad Family.

Three brothers were sentenced in Bridgeport, Conn., to a period of ten years in the State prison for burglary and attempting to kill. A fourth brother engaged with them escaped, and their father is serving a term of four years in the State prison, to which he was sentenced a few weeks ago for burglary. The boys are young, the oldest being only twenty-four years of age.

The first bracre raised in Eden was a hurry Cain.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

President Grant prepared a brief veto of the Equalization Bounty bill, but it was too late to be laid before the House in which the bill originated. He objected to it for two reasons: First, that the bounty was not in a condition to meet the requirements of the measure, and second, that it would benefit the claim agents more than the soldiers.....Three men under sentence of imprisonment for offenses against the law in Dauphin county, Pa., while being taken to the Eastern penitentiary in Philadelphia threw snuff into the eyes of the officers, and then jumped out of the train. They were captured.....The Standing committee of the Central Pennsylvania Episcopal Diocese, by a vote of 4th to 3 chh, refused to confirm the election of Dr. DeSoven as Bishop of Illinois.....A decree has been issued prohibiting the importation of American potatoes into Germany.....Mr. Worth, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill in the New York Legislature providing that in every statute and law of that State in which words "strong or spirituous liquors" or "intoxicating liquors" are used, the same shall be held and understood as not to include lager bier, except those provisions requiring a payment of license.

The factory of the American Butter Coat pany, of South Framingham, Mass., was destroyed by fire, with a loss of $25,000.....The body of a saloon keeper was found in Chicago full of gashes and the brains oozing. He was murdered for his money.....At Johnstown, N. Y., a banking house was entered, Edward Veit murdered and robbed, and the place set on fire to conceal the dreadful crime.....Two of the men injured by the Grand Trunk railroad disaster have died.....The United States government still links the most stringent measures to prevent expeditions from visiting the Black Hills regions.....The United States government has on its hands about three thousand captive Indians in the Southwest, who have been forced by want and starvation to retire back upon the reservations which they had abandoned.....Over 15,000 persons assembled at the New York Hippodrome on a Sunday night to attend divine services.

In 1870 the total indebtedness of the towns and cities of Massachusetts was $34,600,345, is now $80,427,345, an increase of $45,800,000 in four years.....The bodies of over forty persons, who died at St. John, N. F., this winter, were temporarily interred in the snow, which lies in such immense quantities in the cemeteries as to prevent the opening of graves.

.....The Alfonsists and Carlists are exchanging prisoners.....The convention between Spain and the United States for the settlement of the Virginius affair has been signed at Madrid.....The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has discharged the assistant conductors.

.....Chancellor Runyon appointed Garrit A. Hobart, of Paterson, receiver of the New Jersey Midland railway.....A Mrs. Evans, of Seymour, Conn., while temporarily insane, cut the throats of her two small children, and then cut her own. She will probably die, but the children may recover.....Many women and children were drowned by the wreck of the steamship Gothenburg, in Bass' strait, between Australia and Van Diemen's Land. The total number of the saved, as far as known, is twenty-two.....A Miss Grissom was returning from Philadelphia, and when within a short distance of Woodbury, N. J., was attacked by three roughs, who tied her to a tree and robbed her of nearly all the valuables she had with her. The lady made good her escape by cutting the rope with her knife.

At the Mount Pleasant coal mine, near the city of Scranton, Pa., two boys were crushed to death in a coal screen.....There is a bill before the Texas Legislature taxing bachelors over thirty years of age $10 yearly, the fund so raised to be used solely for school purposes.....James E. Lattin, found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Ellen Lucas in Connecticut, was sentenced to State prison for life.....A liquor dealer in Illinois has just paid $2,000 to a widow whose husband was killed in his saloon.....Two miners, trade unionists on strike, were tried at Carlisle Assizes recently for cutting the rope of the cage used for descending the shaft of a coal mine. They were acquitted of the more serious charge of intent to kill the men at work, who would have had to descend by the cage, and sentenced for injury to the machinery to twelve months' imprisonment.....Colorado is to be called the Centennial State, her admittance to the United States dating for 1876.....The annual report of the secretary of the Ohio Grange shows that, at the beginning of the official year, there were 517 granges in Ohio. Now there are 1,246 in good working order, with 65,000 members. Every country in the State was represented at the meeting of the grange.

The new treaty between the United States and Belgium has been ratified by the United States Congress.....By an explosion of fire damp in a shaft near Wilkesbarre, Pa., a number of miners were seriously injured.....Rumors of a contemplated Bonapartist coup d'etat are in circulation in Paris.....Bishop McCloskey, of New York, has been made a Cardinal by the Pope. This is the first appointment in America to that position.....The Centennial directors have been notified officially of an appropriation of $500,000 by the United States government.....In New York a tailor named Wehe, while intoxicated, beat his wife, and taking the act to heart he hung himself. Before his death was announced to his wife she died from her injuries and grief.....The postal bill for entertaining the king of the Sandwich Islands in New York was $6,226.61. The bill for coaches was $2,844.....Every indication, the New York *Herald* says, points to a thriving spring, business activity and a season of wholesome prosperity.....Forty-six lives were lost by the burning of a match factory in Sweden.....The only bonds the State of Nebraska ever issued are those to raise means to supply the grasshopper-stricken sections with seed.

Tolls on the New York and Erie canal are to be largely reduced this season.....The National Butter and Egg Association of the United States refused, by a close vote, to condemn the artificial coloring of butter.....Indiana and Minnesota have just refused to pass compulsory education laws.....Andrew Johnson denies that he bought his seat in the United States Senate, and courts an investigation.....Count Valmaseda, the new Governor-General of Cuba, has arrived in Havana and issued a proclamation, promising to introduce needed reforms, and announcing that the war against the insurgents will be vigorously carried on.....The jury in the celebrated Mordaunt divorce case in England have found Lady Mordaunt guilty of adultery, and the judge has granted the decree nisi, with costs.....The ill-feeling between the Protestants and Catholics in Mexico continues, and disturbances are threatened.....Brigham Young has been sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of $25 for contempt of court in neglecting to pay Ann Eliza's lawyers' fees within the time fixed by the court.....A bill passed both Houses of the New York Legislature declaring that after January 1, 1876, all taxes shall be collected in gold or its equivalent, and all contracts made shall be payable in United States coin.

"Hail spring!"—and spring hailed, and snowed, too.

An Indian in Love.

There is a certain colonel here, says a Washington correspondent, who represents the Cherokee nation in the lobby. He is certainly enamored with the fair Vinnie. How Sculp allow the 65 president Mr. Sculp—child of art—child of nature! I don't know whether we are to have another Parker affair; but certain it is, Vinnie cannot go into her milliner's to purchase a whalebone for her corset, but the red man is on her trail. The day I saw the fair pale face patching up Farragut the dusky brave was there. I tell you Cooper should have lived to see the "Indian of the forest sighed and lion hearing" gazing with eagle eye on the child of his white brother. As she straightened out the admiral's nose and took a reef in his nether garments, a pure prayer went up from the dark bosom of the Cherokee to the Great Spirit that He might incline the heart of the white fawn toward him. It was too much for me. I went out.

The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co. have completed and now occupy their new factories in Cambridgeport, Mass., in which they have introduced machinery to an extent never before employed in the manufacture of organs. By the aid of this they not only produce the best organs, but with greatest economy. Twice as many organs can be produced, in proportion to the number of men employed, as would be possible with ordinary facilities, and this is the reason not only for such admirable instruments but also for such low prices.

She Would Steal.

A dismal scandal has recently shocked the Artercian colony in Paris, it being the arrest of a wealthy American lady of respectable standing at the Bon Marche for stealing. The case appears to have been one of *bona fide* robbery, and not, as on a former occasion and in another establishment, an unfounded and slanderous charge, for the erring dame on being searched was found to have filled her pockets with articles for which she was unable to account. As the smallest trifle purchased at the Bon Marche has to be paid for at one of the desks, where the purchase is doubly entered, first by the salesman, who files a bill for it, and, secondly, by the cashier, who receives the payment, makes out the change, and enters a full, detailed record of the transaction in his book, a mistake in regard to the ownership of the articles is hardly possible. The unfortunate woman was in prison for over a week before her release on bail could be effected.

Nil Desperandum.

A real healthy man or woman is a rarity; and what wonder? when we realize that it is the custom to overload the stomach, and then produce chronic disease by the use of spirituous liquors, "tonics," "appetizers," "restoratives," etc. Having first produced disease by indiscretion, the victim wonders why "nothing does him good." Just so; and the reason is that they all, or nearly all, find a basis in alcohol—or poison. To all thus discouraged, we can conscientiously say, "make one more trial." Discard spirituous medicines, and give nature a chance, aiding her in the struggle by using one of her own pure and unadulterated herb remedies, in the shape of Vinegar Bitters. The discoverer, Dr. J. Walker, of California, is no pretender, but an honorable practicing physician, and his discovery is the result of years of labor and study. The wonderful cures effected by them of dyspepsia, fevers, rheumatism, and many other terrible diseases are almost incredible.

THE DIFFERENCE.—"If I was a horse now," mused a big boy as he struggled up a Detroit street, "I'd be stabled, rubbed down, and fed; but I'm a boy, and I've got to go home, clean off snow, bring in wood, tote water, and rock the confounded old baby for an hour or two."

Nine times out of ten the best answer which a physician can give to the patient, who, with direful look and dolorous tone, inquires: "What shall I do?" is "Go to work."

Don't Hack, Hack, Cough, Cough!

Cough is a symptom by which various diseased conditions of the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs manifest themselves. But whether it arises from the irritation produced in the throat and larynx by taking cold, from an attack of bronchitis, from incipient consumption, or from various other causes, nothing will allay it more speedily or cure it more permanently than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It does not matter whether it be a recent attack, or a lingering cough, the Discovery is in either case equally well adapted for its relief and permanent cure. In fact, it will cure a cough in one-half the time necessary to cure it with any other medicine, and it does it, not by drying it up, but by removing the cause, subduing the irritation, and healing the affected parts. No time should be lost in commencing the use of a proper medicine for the relief of a cough, for unless this course is pursued, serious and dangerous disease of the lungs is liable to result. Golden Medical Discovery is sold by all dealers in medicines.—*Com.*

BURNETT'S COCOAINE is the best and cheapest hair dressing in the world.—*Com.*

N. Y. Supreme Court has confirmed its injunction against an imitation of the preparation of Witch Hazel, known as Pond's Extract.—*Com.*

AMES'S LUNG BALSAM causes the lungs to throw off the matter that is collected over the air-cells, and makes the patient breathe more freely, and purifies the blood, gives strength to the body, and tone to the digestive organs, and heals the irritated parts, and gives life and health to the system. Asthma is soon relieved by its use. For sale by dealers in family medicines generally.—*Com.*

Over-exertion, either of body or mind, produces debility and disease. The usual remedy is to take some stimulant, the effect of which is the same as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to fortify the system with a permanent tonic like the Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of iron), which gives strength and vigor to the whole system.—*Com.*

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal or external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.—*Com.*

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Sheep	.05½@	.06½
Lambs	.07½@	.08½
Calves—Milk	.10½@	.12½
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State Extra	4.95 @	5.30
Wheat—Red Western	1.25 @	1.26½
No. 2 Spring	1.12 @	1.14
Rye—State	.94 @	.95
Barley—State	1.10 @	1.10
Barley Malt	1.25 @	1.41
Oats—Mixed Western	.64 @	.69
Corn—Mixed Western	.83 @	.85½
Hay, per cwt	.60 @	.80
Straw, per cwt	.45 @	.75
Hops	.7@12—olds	@ .15
Pork—Mess	19.50 @	19.62½
Lard	.12½@	.13¾
Fish—Mackerel No. 1, new	13.00 @	14.00
No. 2, new	10.00 @	10.50
Dry Cod, per cwt	5.00 @	6.00
Herring, Scaled, per box	.24 @	.30
Petroleum—Crude	.07¾@ 7¾	Ref. boil. 14¾
Wool—California Fleece	.33½@	.38
Texas "	.20 @	.25
Australian "	@	6.44
Butter—State	.27 @	.29
Western Imit'n	.23 @	.24
Western Yellow	.24 @	.25
Western Ordinary	.18 @	.20
Pennsylvania Fine	.32 @	.34
Cheese—State Factory	.17 @	.17
Skimmed	.05 @	.11
Western	.12 @	.14½
Eggs—State	.25 @	.40
ALBANY.		
Wheat	.70 @	.97
Rye—State	.86 @	.87
Corn—Mixed	.82 @	.81
Barley—State	1.18 @	1.21
Oats—State	.55 @	.55
BUFFALO.		
Flour	4.75 @	4.75
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Corn—Mixed	.70 @	.71
Oats	.53 @	.53
Rye	.99 @	.99
Barley	1.30 @	1.40
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.15¾@	.16¼
Flour—Extra	8.00 @	8.00
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Corn—Yellow	.80 @	.80
Oats—Mixed	.46 @	.46
Petroleum	.07¾@	.16¾
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	5.25 @	5.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.21 @	1.23
Rye	.95 @	.95
Corn—Yellow	.81½@	.82
Mixed	.80 @	.81
Oats—Mixed	.65 @	.66
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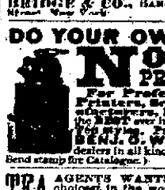

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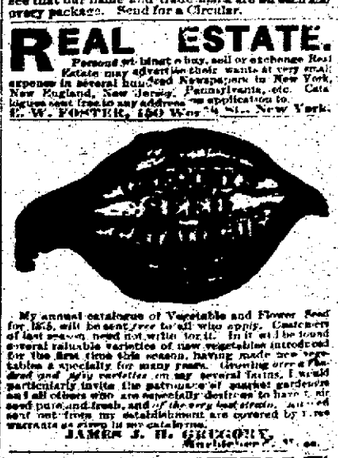

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